NEW YORK HERALD.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway .- SAY. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- CARTOUCHE-MOSS.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.-FRENCH THEATER.-GRAND DUCHESS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- LITTLE BAREFOOT. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- THE WHITE FAWE. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street .-

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., corner Eighth av .-BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Broad-

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street -GYMMASTICS. THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway. - Boston Baller

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadwar. -- Songs, DANCES, ECCENTRICITIES, &c. -- GRAND DUTCH "S." SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 555 Broadway.—Bruto TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery. - COMIC VOCALUM. NEGRO MINETERIST. &C.

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway .-

BUNYAN HALL, Broadway and Fifteenth street.-Tax DODWORTH HALL .- MR. HENEY NICHOLLS' RECITALS. MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.-

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.-ARRAH HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. -- ETHIOPIAN

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. -

New York, Thursday, March 5, 1868.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the cable is dated yesterday even-

ing, March 4. The condition of Ireland will be debated in the House of Commons, under Mr. Disraeli's Premierahip, on the 10th of March. An incendiary attempt to fire a large building was made in Lamerick, Iroland. Prince Na poleon visits Germany apart from politics. The Queen of Portugal was burned in effigy in Lisbon by a tumultuous mob. Cardinal Antonelli is dangerously ill. Admiral Farragut was at Spezzia.

banar, which left Bremen on the 15th and Southampton the 18th of February, arrived at this port last evening, and the Inman steamship City of Antwerp, Captain Mo house, which left Liverpool at two P. M. on the 19th and Queenstown on the 20th of February, arrived at her dock early this morning.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a communication was pre-sented from Chief Justice Chase making some suggestions relative to the mode of procedure in the coming impeachment trial. The communication was referred to the select Committee of Seven. At a few minutes past one the members of the House of Representatives, including the Managers of Impeachment, appeared, and the articles of impeachment were formally read by Mr. Bingham. On the conclusion of the reading the House o'clock to-day, and appointing a committee to conduct the Chief Justice to the chair as presiding officer, were adopted. The Funding bill was again taken up and Mr. Henderson, of Missouri, spoke upon it.

offered by Mr. Jenckes on Tuesday was discussed and finally referred to the Managera. At one o'clock the House, in Committee of the Whole, accompanied the Managers to the Senate chamber, where the articles were presented. On returning the case of Mr. Butler, of Tennessee, was considered and postponed for the present. A resolution instructing the General commanding the army to report the number of votes cast for and against the adoption of the Alabama constitution was adopted.

In the Senate yesterday bills to preserve order public meetings; to abolish the \$10 fine for public intoxication; to close Eleventh street, Brooklyn, for a canal, and ceding to the United States jurisdiction over certain lands in Brooklyn for Navy Yard purposes, were introduced. A resolution was offered, but laid on the table, declaring the present contract system of cleaning streets in New York a failure, and authorizing a report as to the necessary legislation to remedy the evil. resolution inquiring if it is eligible for the Legislature to choose a Superintendent of Public Instruction on the 6th of next month was adopted. In executive session the Senate rejected the nomination of James B. McKean to be Auditor of the Canal Department.

In the Assembly bills were reported favorably for the better protection of the moral and physical well being artment act of the city of Brooklyn and the annual Canal Appropriation bill. Bills were introduced to amend the Quarantine act; to incorporate the City Central Railroad Company, and for the better regulation of the firemen and Fire Department of Brooklyn. Bills to amend the act granting to William Orton and others exclusive right to lay telegraph caples between this State and France and to amend the act relative to frauds and assessments for local improvements in New York

were passed. MISCELLANEOUS. By special telegram dated in London yesterday we

have the substance of the latest despatches received a the British War Office from Abyssinia and advices from the special correspondent of the HERALD accompanying the English army. King Theodorus was in motion, the head of a strong force, towards Magdala. The captives were marching under his escort. General Napier negotiated a peace with Kassai, of Tigre. It was said that the chief Menelek had fortified Magdala against Theodorus. Three British officers were missing. Straggiers from the Queen's force were shot and their bodies mutilated if captured by the Abyssinian army. There was no forage further than Anatolo.

The Ohio Republican State Convention met in Columbus yesterday and made nominations for State Grant and Wade are recommended for the candidates of the Republican National Convention.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention me at Harrisburg yesterday. William Hopkins, of Washington county, was chosen permanent President and delegates to the National Convention were elected. ommendations were made for candidates at the National Convention.

The schooner Mary Snee, from New Orleans for New York, went ashore on Long Beach, on the Jersey coast, on Sunday night. The mate was washed overboard and three of the crew perished in the rigging. A large brig is ashore at Hampstead, L. L.

The steamers Morro Castle and Georgia, from Havana February 28, arrived at this port at an early hour this morning. The news, however, by both steamers has been anticipated by our special cable despatches. Another Angola disaster on a smaller scale occurred

yes erday. A car containing thirty passengers was brown from the Canandalgus and Elmira Railroad, and the stove upset, emptying its coals on the promiscuous heap of passengers. Twelve persons were seriously in-In the Brooklyn City Court yesterday Mrs. Mary Tate

was awarded \$600 damages against the owners of the seamer Norwalk for the loss of her nusband, who was crowned in consequence of a collision between the ceamer and a small boat in which he was rowing off Covernor's Island last July.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, Judge Darvard providing, Herman Malo pleaded guilty to petty larceny; sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary. William Jones pleaded guilty to picking pockets, and was sentenced to two years and six months

The case of the United States va. 1,209 quarter casks yesterday. A wine merchant from Cadiz was under ex tion, and his evidence being objected to by countel for the government a long discussion on the compe-tency of the evidence ensued.

In the United States Commissioner's Court yesterday, before Commissioner Oaborn, the case of the United States vs. Wm. England, John M Hamlem and Albert Evans, charged with running an illicit distillery, was on for hearing. After the examination of the principal witnesses the case was adjourned.

The North German Lloyd's steamship Hansa, Captain Von Oterendorp, will sail from the Bremen pier, Hoboken, about one o'clock to-day (Thursday), for Southampton and Bremen. The mails for Europe will close a

The Impenchers and the People-Significant Returns.

Town elections held in several parts of our State on Tuesday, and others in Maine, show decisive gains against the republicans. Such is the direction of the people's voice, and the people are the court of last resort. Higher than the "High Court" that already struts in the Senate chamber, the real grand inquest of the nation, the voters at the polls give the only judgment from which there is no appeal. It is one of the benefits mixed with the evils of impeachment that it is destined to give a striking illustration that this fact is the vital point in our political system. No hope for the freedom and happiness of a nation can be founded on the assumed sanctity of any law, the patriotism of any man, or the public virtue of any given body of men, their superiority to corruption, passion, a factious spirit, or base motives of whatever sort. Written law may be a safety for a time; but as new conditions arise and the letter of the law no longer strictly covers all points, its spirit must be relied upon, and this is frittered away by men whose trade it is to make the worse appear the better reason, or colored by the preconceived convictions of lawyers and judges till the view taken of the intent and purpose of a law becomes the accident of education. Still less is reliance to be placed upon definite political bodies. Representative assemblies, senates, courts are made up of men seeking individual development and advantage; and in pushing personal and selfish interests the question as to how far such men will go and what lines they will overstep is determined in each man's conscience, and consequently is determined one way or the other as men differ in their opinions in regard to how much harm one can justifiably do "that good may come of it." But the political quantity that is always certain is the people. Always old and always young, joining the calm reason of ripened years with the enthusiastic love of country that is the glory of youth-thus giving the grand average result of the national life—the people's voice is the nation's safety; and it is the inherent life of our syst m that this voice is regularly, repeatedly, efficiently brought to bear on all great topics.

the advantage of this seen. In the city of Washington there is in progress a remarkable spectacle. The Senate of the United States is to try a case turning mainly on the validity of a law it assented to and helped to make. It has, therefore, all reasons that pride can suggest to determine its law valid. It can scarcely determine against its law; and determining in favor, it finds the culprit guilty. Thus the accused is condemned before he goes into court. And that, we are told, is the highest tribunal, the most sacred bar our laws provide. What a mockery of the very name of justice! If any citizen go before a jury it is held scarcely less than judicial murder that he should be condemned by men who had determined his guilt in advance. He has a right to know as far as may be that they who judge have never declared their opinions. Yet only the other day the Senate of the United States formally declared the President guilty of the charges made egainst him-declared by vote that the President had not the right to exercise that power for the exercise of which it is now to try bim. Nor is the House of Representatives in a more enviable position. It puts forth eleven articles of accusation. Two of these articles were formerly considered by the House and it determined against them. As for the other nine, they are already given up as insufficient, if not ridiculous, by the impeachment leaders themselves, Bingham, Butler and Stevens. Yet on such a trumpery bill it is positively declared that the Senate must convict and dare not do otherwise. It is a question of a political majority. There is a fiction, rather of courtesy than aught else, that the President's guilt or innocence is a thing in doubt; that, as the learned counsel argue on either side, no one shall know exactly what the law is, and that that grand mystery will only be made plain when the Senate renders judgment. Yet in the meanwhile every one knows exactly what the judgment will be. Experts count the vote of the court on their fingers, having no other guide than a knowledge of the political complexion of the judges.

Never more than now were the necessity and

Thus we come to the fact that in the highest court known to our law, and on the most serious case that can come before that court, justice is denied for political reasons. Parti sans determine that their party requires the destruction of a certain man, and they will debauch the most sacred institutions of human government rather than see the escape of the victim. Such a political crime differs in form only, not in essence, from the murder of Tiberius Gracchus in the preence of another Senate; and in this event would lie the seeds and the excuse of a revolution were there not already a sufficient remedy provided in the appeal to the people at the polls. Not competent to come between the accused and the accusers, the people stand as if with the very attributes of Divine justice itself, that permits the crime to go on, but takes care that the criminal escape not. Judging the judges, the people give effect to the greatest of all means for purifying power-in showing by a warning example that power cannot be abused with impunity, that a wrong judgment in a high court of justice is hurtful only to those who render it. And with no uncertain sound the people are already pronouncing on this great topic of impeachment. We wait for a few days yet to hear the collective voice of a whole State; but in the meantime town and city elections in two States show with peculiar significance the tendency of the popular thought. Clear decisions against the republican party in more than a dozon widely distant towns show the general movement and definite gains against radicalism too universal to be explained on local causes. So let the great storm rave on and purify the political atmosphere.

By putting bits and scraps together, like piece of patchwork, Congress has gotten up a bill of impeachment against the President. At first one bit was put in and then another, then a bit was taken out and another inserted, until finally the beautiful whole was so weak and filmsy a fabric that the strong men of Congress-the hard-handed and hard-headed men of Athens-would not have it at any price. Thad Stevens declared that the concern would not hold water unless his patch was added. Ben Butler said that it was good for nothing if they did not put in a patch of his selection; while

Bingham, of Ohio, who would be nothing but

chief manager, edged in his little patch almost

at the last moment. As the original articles of impeachment stood the leading spirits of the movement were emphatic in their opinion that the President could not be convicted upon them. Old Thad Stevens said that unless a bantling of his own was introduced into the bill, in the shape of a twelfth article, "cavilling judges and shrewd lawyers" would acquit Mr. Johnson; in fact, if they were not more green than leeks they must acquit him. But his bantling was not accepted. Butler and Bingham were equally resolute in their opinion that no conviction could be obtained upon the original indictment, and they succeeded in getting two additional articles adopted at a late hour on Tuesday. But what do they amount to? They fall back upon the old issues which the House had already refused to embody in the indictment, and they are now hauled up again, with a view to strengthen the case, after the managers-Thad, Ben and Bingham-have already declared that the President cannot be convicted upon the charges of ordering the removal of Stanton and appointing Thomas in his place, or of "conspiring" with General Emory to use force in carrying out the order.

With what consistency or show of common sense, then, are the abandoned charges resumed? If there was no prospect of conviction upon them before, how much greater are the chances now? It is the first time that the speeches of a President were converted into overt acts constituting high crimes punishable with heavy penalties. If Mr. Johnson cannot be impeached upon what really is, after all, the sum total of the allegations and evidence—that he did order the removal of an obnoxious official and appoint another in his place, greatly to the mortification of a cabal in Congress—how little wisdom would there be in removing him from his position and forever prohibiting him from holding any office because of some foolish harangues delivered here and there throughout the country! And this is the substance of Ben Butler's tenth article; and it contains the spirit, also, of Bingham's addendum to the indictment. That Mr. Johnson may be declared guilty by the "high court" of the Senate, sitting in a semicircle around Chief Justice Chase in the Senate chamber, and the prosecutors from the House occupying the floor, is not improbable; but the result will not relieve the Fortieth Congress from the imputation of excessive folly, weakness, blind malice and a reckless disregard for the interests of the country. Whatever becomes of Andrew Johnson, the radical majority in Congress will have to carry these stigmata with them to their political graves,

which are already being prepared for them. HONORS TO ONE OF THE ROTHSCHILDS .- The advent of Disraeli to power seems to be exercising a reflex influence on his countrymen. Disraeli, though a Christian, is yet in many respects in perfect sympathy with the outcast descendants of the house of Israel. It is therefore a noteworthy circumstance that at this particular time, when a converted Jew has become the Premier of Great Britain, an unconverted Jew should be singled out for r favor. It is no doubt Disraeli's doings; for he is now, in virtue of his position, the principal adviser of her Majesty. It will be strangewill it not?-to see a Jew, an unconverted Jew, in the English House of Lords. What will the Peers of England say to such a revolution? What will say my Lord of Canterbury and the rest of the Bench of Bishops? Disraeli, we fear, will be found a dangerous friend and protector to the exclusive orders in English society. Mephistopheles is a dangerous neigh-

A Good Bril.-Mr. Quinn's bill to prevent obstructions to travel by displacement of the snow on railroad tracks in New York city was ordered to a third reading in the Assembly on Tuesday. It is a good bill. The suppression of this formidable evil of street obstructions is already the object of laws which need only to be rigidly enforced to be as efficient as they are good. But Mr. Quinn's bill has this peculiar advantage, that the Street Commissioner is specially authorized and directed by it, for the purpose of carrying out its provisions, to appoint a suitable person, who shall be known as Superintendent of Railroads. It is possible, indeed, that a Street Commissioner and a Superintendent of Railroads may both be as neglectful of their duties as a New York Street Commissioner alone is traditionally held to be. In that case two instead of one would be paid for leaving undone what they ought to do. Nevertheless, the chances would be twice as favorable for the work being done. There really can be no reason why the streets of New York should not be as promptly and as thoroughly cleansed, even in the severest winter weather, as those of Paris and St. Petersburg.

POOR KING GEORGE OF HANOVER .- Count Bismarck goes on with his work. A despatch from Berlin informs us that instructions have been given to confiscate the estates of George, ex-King of Hanover. When we remember that these estates have, since the days of the First George up until the time of Victoria, belonged to the reigning family of England, we are enabled to understand how bold and decided is the present policy of Prussia. The bouse of Brunswick has been proud in its day. The house of Brandenburg, in destroying it, is only, consciously or unconsciously, the agent of democracy. The master which it now serves will destroy it in turn. The English government knows this and wisely keeps silence.

A Sor FOR BUNCOMBE-Butler and Bingham's extra impeachment articles reciting the "bigh misdemeanors" of some of President Johnson's stump speeches. The ringing of the changes on the removal of Stanton and the appointment of Thomas was too scanty a pattern for the vox populi, and so something had to be put in for buncombe.

President Benjamin Wade, Vice Andrew Johnson-Movements to Provide Him a

It seems to be settled that Andrew Johnson's trial for impeachment is to be pushed through to a conclusion—that he intends to fight it out, having no notion of withdrawing from the field in the face of the enemy. It appears, moreover, that a venerable law of Congress on the subject forbids his resignation after his impeachment; but still, if against the tribunal before which he is to be tried Mr. Johnson were to send in his protest and resignation, on the ground that said tribunal has already pronounced judgment in his case, there can be no doubt that Senate and House would drop the prosecution, and be thankful for getting rid of him so cheaply. He would thus be free to take the field against them in the Presidential canvass, and his name and his cause would be a tower of strength to all the opposition elements of the country. But as the accused is understood to have determined upon fighting the enemy in their stronghold, instead of fighting them in the field before the people, the argument may be dropped.

Meantime, the prospect that "Old Ben Wade," President pro tem. of the Senate, may become President of the United States for a month or two, has started among the hungry and aspiring managers of the radical camp something like a scramble for the honors and emoluments of the Cabinet. We understand upon this head that if "Old Thad Stevens" had the physical strength required he would probably be put at the head of the Treasury; that the friends of Horace Greeley are drumming in his behalf for the Post Office Department; that Julian, of Indiana, has an eye upon the Department of the Interior; that Senstor Anthony, who has seen a good deal of "life on the ocean wave" at Newport, is up for the Navy, but that Marshal O. Roberts, of New York, is more likely to get it; that General Ben Butler, on the strength of his military achievements at Big Bethel, Dutch Gap, Fort Fisher, and in that famous bottle in which he was corked up at Bermuda Hundred, aspires to the place of Stanton in the War Office, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate;" and that Bingbam, Boutwell, Chandler and 'a host of others, in and out of Congress, are snuffing about for the fat places under the approaching radical dispensation of Old Mr. Wade. Sumner will probably be his Secretary of State, and that extraordinary man in jurisprudence, John Underwood, of Virginia, may turn up as the Attorney General. But these are visions and calculations somewhat after the fashion of those of the maid of the milking pail, and in the same way they may all be spoiled. There is high authority for the opinion that these bungry patriots cannot cook their rabbit before they catch him.

Reform in the Telegraph Business. The bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, in relation to telegraph companies, appears to be a very desirable measure, so far as the brief synopsis published yesterday enables us to judge of its provisions. Its main objects are to prevent the telegraph from being used as an instrument of fraud by the transmission of false or forged messages; to put a stop to the practice, now common among operators and other employes of telegraph companies, of stealing news or speculating upon information acquired in the prosecution of their business and to insure the inviolability of all messages entrusted to the wires. The attention of Congress has no doubt been directed to these reforms by the attempt of the managers of the Western Union Telegraph Company to secure a monopoly of commercial and news reports and to render the press of the country dependent upon them for all telegraphic intelligence. The success of such an attempt would telegraph which might be used to the injury of the public. False information might be given to the newspapers or intelligence be withheld from them until the parties interested had traded and speculated upon the news, and the telegraph, instead of being a great public advantage, might be converted into an agent of mischief and injury.

No telegraph company should be interested, directly or indirectly, in any association for the collection, distribution and sale of news of any description. Commercial bureaus, marine bureaus and all such concerns are outside the legitimate business of a telegraph company, which should be compelled by law to consne itself strictly to the reception and transmission of messages, whether of a private character or connected with the public press. When the managers or employes of a telegraph line become commercial agents and pedlers of news there is no protection for the public. Their messages will be tampered with, and any important intelligence they contain will be stolen and used. The bill now before Congress or some measure of a similar character should become a law.

A PERP BRHIND THE SCENES .- The republicans of the House of Representatives have apparently been working harmoniously and as a unit for the impeachment of President Johnson; but appearances are sometimes deceptive. We learn, for instance, that the other evening there was a touch of old Tammany Hall, in a scene which came very near an appeal to the P. R., at a consultation of the Board of Managers of the House protecution against the aforesaid Johnson. The Hon. John A. Bingham, of Ohio, who, it is alleged, has this year become conceited, dogmatical, pragmatical, overbearing and decidedly offensive towards those whom he cannot control, raised a regular "ruction" when Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, was announced as elected chairman of the managers. Bingham bounced to his feet, flared up, denounced the committee, wouldn't stand it, declared that he was persecuted, and raved like a mad bull. "Old Thad" pronounced him an arrogant pretender, to whom the committee should not yield; but, frightened by Bingham, Boutwell threw up the sponge, whereupon the blustering Bingham subsided and was mild as a sucking dove. From such beginnings great men may occasionally be developed, but not often.

AMERICA AND A NAVAL STATION IN THE EAST .-A cable despatch in the HERALD of yesterday informs us that the United States has made a proposition to the Turkish government to build a port at Marmorizza, on the coast of Asiatic Turkey, to be used as a naval station for yessels of the American navy. Good! We grow, and must grow. But what does Mr. Seward Opera House on Friday. sels of the American navy. Good! We grow,

say? The Alaska purchase money has not yet been voted. The St. Thomas treaty has not yet been considered. Is not this fresh attem, at purchase rather premature?

The Senate was yesterday morning startled

a little by a communication from Chief

Chief Justice Chase on the Impenchment.

Justice Chase, giving his opinions as to the mode of procedure in the organization of the Senate for the trial of President Johnson. The organization, he thinks, must be that of a court, and that the court should be organized under its own rules as a court, before the presentation formally of the articles of impeachment from the House, and that the President should be summoned to appear by an order of the court. The letter was referred to the select committee from which the rules already adopted by the Senate had been reported. Shortly afterwards, on the motion of Mr. Bingham, the House of Representatives, as a committee of the whole, with its committee of managers in front and officiating, proceeded to the Senate and presented the articles of impeachment as passed by the House, so that we conclude the suggestions of the Chief Justice came in too late. The Senate, therefore, not as a court, but as the Senate with the Chief Justice presiding, will conduct this trial. The constitution says:-" The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of twothirds of the members present." The rules, theh, for the conduct of this trial are left to the Senate, and the Senate in this case having previously determined not to be subjected to the rules of a criminal court the Chief Justice will have to submit. Had he been a day or two earlier he might have gained his point, and some advantages to the accused in larger

CHARITY FOR THE OLD SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

privileges of argument.

The attention of a patriotic and generous public is again solicited to the projected National Home for Desti-tute Widows and Mothers of Soldiers and Sallors. It is proposed to hold a fair in this city on the lath of April

next in furtherance of this charity.

Many ladies and gentlemen, representing the wealth and respectability of New York, have already most disinterestedly given their efforts and their aid to initiate and promote a project which will bring cheer and comfort to those who so much need them. The means of relief which are hoped for will be distributed, not only to the lestitute of those who have served on sea and land, but to all widows and mothers whose necessities give them a claim upon the committee in charge.

Weekly meetings of the committees are held at 691 Broadway every Wednesday, at eleven o'clock A. M. To these meetings all persons are invited. The representatives of our various churches and of all benevo cieties, the sojourners in our city from all the States, and, in short, all who are willing to give a helping hand to God's poor, are earnestly requested to call and meet with those who are now laboring to give this charity a

THE PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 3, 1869: -Mr. Watson has received your letter dated February 14. We regret very much that we feel obliged to close the negotiations without coming to an agreement in regard to a race. We understand perfectly well your objections to engaging in a contest in which the systems are so different, but we still think that you do not entirely understand on what grounds we are unwilling to change our method of steering and why we think that it would not place the competitors on an unfair footing. We have learned the art of steering by means of wires connecting the rudder with the oersman's feet. A cockswain would therefore be only a dead weight for us, and we see no justice in a crew eing obliged to carry a dead weight in the form of a cockswain any more than that it should be required to

carry balast to equalize the dillerence in the weight of beats, which is often very considerable, or that cockswains should be of the same weight. A crew selects a cockswain of as light a weight as possible, and it frequently happens that the difference in the weight of the cockswains of two contesting crews amounts to fiftee or twenty pounds; and crews rowing under such conditions are considered fairly matched. American crews merely follow out this principle of selecting as hight a cockswain as possible, and find it possible to divense with one altogether.

lecting as ignt a cockswain as possible, and had it possible to dispense with one altogether.

You have objected to having the race on a broad and because, according to the best information which we could procure, there are straight courses of three miles length in several parts of England sufficiently sheltered for the lightest shell boats, and because we think that a straight race furnishes an opportunity for a more fair and satisfactory race than a winding course, on which one crew necessarily has an advantage in regard to position and snowledge of the river. Not that it is at all impossible for a crew to be steered without a cockswain on such a course on the Ouse, which you speak of in your last letter; for we row daily on the Charles river, which is narrow and winding, has a strong tide and is obstructed with bridges.

arrow and whenley, naw with bridges.

Ir. Watson, in a private letter to Mr. Willan, sugted Lake Windermere, not knowing that the water is
much exposed to the wind to formish a suitable
irse, and thinking that as you are not accustomed to
w your races upon lakes the idea of rowing upon
when the supercontract to you.

course, and thinking that as you are not accustomed to row your races upon lakes the idea of rowing upon such a course might not have occurred to you.

You say in your letter that the adoption of our method of steering would necessitate an entire change in the style of your boats, and also that we could adopt your method without making any impertant change in our boats. We see no reason why the change in the style and arrangements of the boats would not be as great in the one case as the other.

Hoping that you will be convinced that we desired no unfair advantages, and regretting that our correspondence must close in so unsatisfactory a manner, we remain yours, respectfully.

ectraly,
A. P. LORING,
G. W. HOLDREGE,
W. H. SIMMONS,
W. W. RICHARDS, R. C. WATSON,
To F. Wilton, W. W. Wood, R. G. Marsden, C. R. W. Tottenham, Edmund S. Carter, Committee O. U. B. C.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADRMY OF MUSIC. -The Arion Vocal Society give night. The programme an acunces the ball to commence at nine o'ctock. At that time a number of coopers wil ap the celebrated "Heidelberger Fass," out of which will appear three representatives of the god Mercury, fourpolice clubs, standard bearer, master of ceremonies, in gala carriage, drawn by four hobby horses; three wig makers, two sides-de-camp, band of music, floor committee, lobby committee, dram major's hat and the rattle guard. During the night, at intervals of one hour, sun dry carnivalistic and grotesque drolleries will be predry carnivalistic and grotesque drolleries will be pre-mented. The following are the principal masks:—Good Times, represented by a gigantic sliver dollar; Hard Times, litustrated by a torn greenback; deputation from the animal kingdom; Johnson' Defenders—light artille-ry—Commander, Captain and baker, John Hecker; Con-gressional Protectors—heavy artillery—Commander, J. W. Farmer. Ovation to Frince Carnival, after which the Prince will descend from his become and open the hail by commanding the march, when all masks will be admitted to the floor and join in the dance.

STEINWAY HALL .- Mr. Kennedy, the celebrated Scottish vocalist, gave a far-well concert at this well known hall last night, before an immense audience. The New York Caledonian Club, under whose patronage the concert was given, appeared in full national costume, and cart was given, appeared in full national costume, and presented him, at the end of the performance, with flattering tokens of their regard for his abilities. The programme consisted, of course, of the "sangs of anid Saotand," there being only two exceptions made in favor of the sister countries. "Savourneen Dheelish" and the "Death of Nelson" were sung by Mr. Kennedy with great success. He starts in a short time for Canada, appearing previously in Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous. Edwin Booth closed his engagement in Cleveland on

Saturday. His success there was of the most emphatic character. He was succeeded by the "Black Crook." The Erie (l'a.) people are in costastes over a circus. The Theatre Comique company from Boston are doing good business at the theatre of the same name in this

oty.

Mr. Henry Nicholls appears to night at Dodworth Hall as a reader, for the first time in New York.

Mrs. Kemble the next night at Steinway Hall.

The "Grand Duchess" on Saturday at the Brooktyn

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Troy elacts a den. Troy elects a don.

a majorh'y last year of 245.

Cratic mayor by 883 majority—a gain of since last year. Utica elects a democratic Mayor by 487 majority.

a gain of over 100. Elmira elects a democratic mayor by 205 majority, last year 80 republican ma-jority. Lansingburg elects a Supervisor and Trustees, being a democratic gain of over 300. Corning gives a democratic majority of 78—a democratic gain. Rhinebeck elects a de pervisor by over 100 majority—a democratic gain of over 300. Batavia, the home of the late Dean Richmond, elects the whole democratic ticket by an increased majority on every candidate. Yonkers shows a democratic majority of over 60. The republicans carry Oswego, Auburn (the home of Secretary Seward) and the town of Fulton by reduced majorities. With out counting the above the elections in fifty-two towns held previously the aggregate democratic majority is 768—a gain of 601 since last fail and of 3,100 since 1866. Similar gains throughout the State would add 20,000 to the democratic majority of nearly 50,000 last November, and estimating the extraordinary den gains already heard from of the elections on the 3d inst. the State will give in round numbers 100,000 majority for the democratic ticket next fall. Referring to the town elections of the 3d inst. the Albany Evening Journal (republican) of that date says;-"These elections do no always indicate the actual political status of localities; but they are nevertheless received as "straws" which show the way the wind blows. And they are telerably

The Troy Whig (radical), March 4, says :- "The charter election which took pince yesterday resulted in a com-plete triumph of the friends of "my policy," the democ racy. Even the elements, which were anything but serene, had no terrors for the democa. The democratic vote in searly all the wards has vastly increased ever that of last spring's elections

The New Hampshire Election. few votes, but as the result is known early the political cry is raised, "as goes Hull so-goes the State. Newcastle, and the cry is, "as goes Newcastle so goes the State." The Concord Patriot (dem.), March & gives the result of a recent town meeting there, which is held week earlier than in other towns in New Hampshire and shows a democratic gain of 16 on a vote of 163.

The Patriot avers that a similar gain in the State would

give the democrate the election by 3,000 majority.

The Concord Patrios (dem.) dissects the radical cele-mate of the vote which will be polled on the 10th, and shows that according to their own estimate last year "Mr. Sinclair (dem.) has forty-one majority of all the voters claimed by canwass to have been in the State in March-last. What follows? Necessarily that the number of voters in this State had been increased in a single year 6,207. The statement is not merely false, but proposintelligent man knows, except by the naturalization of a few hundred men who look to the Emerald lale a their father land and a comparatively small number of other foreigners. Are all these men of foreign extrac-tion to vote the republican ticket? No man believes that one in a hundred will do so."

Political Miscellany.
Simon's colossal bronze statue of the Union soldier was unveiled in the Park at Lewiston, Me., on Saturday afternoon, with appropriate ceremony, and on the Mon-day following Lewiston gave an increased democratic vote of over two hundred.

The Constitutional Convention in this State was in session six months and five days. Judge Verplanck, jealous of the reputation of this body for long endus-

ance, has collected data about other similar conventions and the following is the result of his research:-

| Months | Months | Months | Months | Months | Wermont, 1841 | Wirgins | 1850 | 1850 | Massachusetts | 1853 | Months | M The Convention of this State in 1821 was in session

fifteen weeks; that of 1846 was in se weeks.

The democrats of the Banger district, Maine, have elected Marcellus Emory and Henry Hudson, Pendle-tonians, delegates to the National Convention. The

convention adopted strong Pendleton resolutions. The Portland Argus, democratic, is extremely jubi-lant over the result of the late election in that city. It claims a gain of 1,000 since the last municipal election, and is hopeful of success at the next trial for Mayor, which occurs immediately, there having been no cho

on the 2d instant. This the Argus styles a luxury which the Portland people have permitted themselve to enjoy but four times since the city was incorporated. thirty-six years ago. In the few towns heard from in Maine, at the city and

town elections on the 3d instant, the following results 1867, 436; Bath, ditto, 64; Lewiston, ditto, 208; Saco, radical gain, 7a. Net democratic gain, 673.

Touching the impeachment bother, the Boston Travel-

ler (radical) suggests that among the difficult questions which it has started is, Whall shall Congress do while the trial is in progress? Shall all legislative and other business be suspended, or shall the two houses continue their appropriate legislative and other work? If the trial is continued for months—even through the entire summer—as it is quite possible it may be, it will not be very satisfactory to the country to have the business of the nation stand still while a troublesome man is disposed of. The people will be quite likely to taink the remedy is worse than the disease.

¡The republican papers in Massachusetts publish the names of persons elected to various local offices at the

town elections in that State in the Second district, but are oblivious is regard to the political affinities of the candidates, except in one instance, where the successful candidate is designated "anti-P. L. L."

A Pittsburg paper suggests the name of Hon. Roscoe Conkling, of this State, as the republican candidate for the Vice Presidency. What do the Fentonians say? At a radical meeting in Murfreesboro, Tenn., the negro

audience became so crazy from the effect of the ultra speeches from white radicals that they could not wait to general fight among themselves. Several were nearly killed. get out doors to kill the poor white trash, but get into a

New Hampshire democratic papers are exulting over what they call "Satan's kingdom tumbling down," and cite instances where influential gentlemen who were all republicans last year have come out fat footed for the democrats, and assist at democratic meetings. The latest "kingdoms" that have tumbled down were in Laconia and Henneker last week.

THE WEATHER.

Effect on Navigation-Several Persons Severely Frozen.
The severity of the weather has seriously retarded

navigation on both the East and North rivers, The passage through Hell Gate is almost entirely blocked p with large masses of floating ice, and no sailing vessels arrived by that channel yesterday. Harlem river is completely closed. The Blackwell's Island steamboat endenvored to force her way through the ice, was frozen in, but extricated herself in a couple of hours after great exertions on the part of her crew. The Harlem steamer Sylvan Stream attempted to make a channel, but was compelled to retire. The Elm City passe i through the Sound yesterday, followed by the Stonington and City for Norwich. From the indications of yesterday there is some prospect of a favorable charge, the thermometer having moderated twelved egrees in five hours. Thus far March has been colder than for many years past, and is but a continuation of the winter, which both for heavy snow storms and bitter cold has not been equalled during the past fitteen or twenty years. The average temperature from 1863 to 1867, inclusive, was 2834, while during last month the average was 19.11, or nearly ten degrees colder than that of the preceding eight years. There were only soven days during the past eightly ears who as the therrzometer stood lower than 20 degrees during the month of March at 7 A. M. Four of these caccurred in 1861 and three in 1863. Tuesday last was the coldest day experienced in this city in the month of March for very many years; also the coldest day since January 8, 1863, according to the marking of the thermometer, as follows:—6 P. M. 8 degrees above zero, El P. M., 8 degrees above zero, But three cases of injury by exposure to the cold were reported yesterday. An unknown man was found during the afternoon at the corner of Twesty-eighth street and First avenue in an insensible condition from the extreme cold. He was conveyed to Bellevue Hoopital and properly cared for. Sallie Burton, a colored girl lately arrived from Charleston, S. C., was found in one of the Thur avenue cars, suffering from the combined effects of cold and hunger, and taken to be steamer Sylvan Stream attempted to make a channel, combine effects of cold and hunger, and taken to St. Luke's Hospital. Mary Larkin, aged fifty, was discovered by the police in the back cellar of No. 350 East Nineteenth street, nearly frozen, and conveyed to Bellevue Hospital. The indications yesterday by the thermometer were -7 A. M., 6 degrees: 12 M., 23 degrees; 3 P. M., 23 degrees.